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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT - GENERAL


OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE YEAR 1861.

TRENTON:

1862.



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REPORT.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Trenton, N. J., Dec. 31, 1861. }

To His Excellency,

CHARLES S. OLDEN,

Governor, Com.-in-Chief, &c., &c.

Being required by law to report "all proceedings relative to the details of the military force ordered by the Commander-in-Chief upon requisition of the President of the United States," together with "the general state of the militia, as also any improvements to advance the discipline and benefit of the militia," I beg leave to submit the following report of military transactions through this office during the past year.

The year has been an extraordinary one in the history of the militia of New Jersey. The actual existence of civil war has made it incumbent upon New Jersey, in common with those of her sister States which have remained loyal, to send forth a military force in defence of the government of our country and the ancient constitution upon which it is founded. The prompt response of her citizen soldiery to the call of duty forms a part of the history of the country, and should be a source of pride to every Jerseyman.

I allude to it here only to acknowledge how much and how efficiently I have been assisted in the discharge of the vastly increased and complicated duties of this department.

In fulfilling requisitions made upon the State, in placing the State in readiness to respond to any future requisition, and for State defence, if necessary, great care has been exercised to comply in every respect with the existing military laws, and to avoid unnecessary inconvenience to the citizen; and although prompt action and the assumption of considerable responsibility of opinion and construction have often been required by the urgency and novelty of the questions arising, and the new duties which the exigency of the times has imposed upon all citizens, requiring, of necessity, some new sacrifices for the public good, I am happy to report that no instance has been brought to my notice where the law has been overstepped, the citizen unnecessarily incommoded, or his civil rights infringed.

The proclamation of the President of the United States, which appeared on the fifteenth day of April last, calling out the militia of the several States to suppress rebellion already commenced in a portion of our country, found the State of New Jersey almost wholly unprepared for such a call. Some few of the Northern States had made some preparation, but New Jersey, in common with most of her loyal sisters, could not believe that civil war was possible; and, confiding in this belief, her Legislature had made no extra provisions, and no measures had been taken to place the militia on any other than its ordinary footing.

Under the existing military laws the militia of the State is divided into two classes, the active and the reserve; the former consisting of all persons liable to do militia duty who are enrolled in any uniformed company; the latter of the residue of the militia. The reserve is only organized in view of active service, and then by the brigade boards, at the direction of the commander-in-chief. Many years of profound peace, and the absence of any feeling of alarm, had left our reserve militia entirely unorganized, and to a great extent unenrolled throughout the State, while the active militia (which had been almost entirely supported by the individual patriotism and exertions of its members, with little or no encouragement from the State), though it amounted in the aggregate to about four thousand four hundred officers and men, consisted in a great measure of scattered companies, attached to the various brigades of the State, and these in many instances but poorly armed. When, therefore, the State was required at once to detail a brigade of four regiments, and it was uncertain to what extent she might be further called upon in the unsettled condition of national affairs, it was deemed prudent to immediately organize the reserve militia, and orders for that purpose were issued; but in the meantime existing companies filled their ranks, and additional companies were organized and volunteered their services, which were accepted, and within seven days after the acceptance of the first company, the required brigade was organized, and fifteen days after the proclamation of the federal executive, New Jersey had her brigade ready for the defence of the national capital.

This brigade was detailed under an act of Congress, passed 1795, for the calling out of the militia of the several States in cases of invasion or insurrection; the regiments were therefore denominated, respectively, first, second, third and fourth regiments New Jersey foot militia.

Subsequently a call (which was afterwards sanctioned by an act of Congress) was made for volunteers; the quotas for this State, organized in a different manner from the first, were denominated in accordance with the act authorizing their acceptance, respectively, the first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth regiments of New Jersey volunteers.

This distinction, while it has not been observed by many of the States, was obviously proper from the different characters of the contingents, was necessary to prevent confusion, and in order that the record in this State should be the same as that at Washington, for future reference, the War Department has recognized the distinction, and I think it has resulted to the benefit of the regiments now in the field.

These regiments were composed entirely of volunteers; the particulars of their organization will be found annexed to this report, and the muster-rolls are on file in this office for present and future reference.

Volunteers for active service were so numerous that several additional regiments might have been furnished, but the repeated refusals to allow the State to furnish more troops, and the urgent requests of the War Department that the number already accepted should be reduced, if possible, rendered it imperatively necessary to decline their patriotic offers. This is to be regretted, inasmuch as the State was thereby deprived of the valuable services of many officers and men who, on that account, were obliged to seek service elsewhere. Prominent among the former was Colonel Bayard, a graduate of the military academy of West Point, from New Jersey, who offered his services to his native State to command a regiment of cavalry.

At length an acceptance was obtained for the First New Jersey Battery, commanded by Major Hexamer, which has already done the State great credit; and subsequently another was added, so that we have now two full batteries of artillery in the field, in addition to nine regiments of infantry. All the regiments were not filled to the maximum allowed when they left for the seat of war, but recruits were obtained and forwarded from time to time by the State, until the War Department was enabled to attend to the matter in due military form. At present the United States government has a recruiting depot established at Trenton, and the contingent is kept up to the maximum by that means.

Returns have been received from the different brigade-inspectors, showing that almost the entire force of the active militia, as it appeared in my last report, is now in active service as volunteers. New companies have been added, but the organization and uniforming of these have been delayed by the fact that the State was unable to supply them with arms.

The number of men liable to do military duty, as returned under the act of March 17, 1852, is ninety-eight thousand eight hundred and six.

These have been organized by the different brigade-boards into companies and regiments, pursuant to orders hereinbefore mentioned, placed under drill-sergeants, and in a large majority of cases put under actual drill; and at the different parades which it has been my

duty, under the direction of your excellency, to attend, the soldier-like appearance and precision of marching did great credit to the troops, and gave assurance of efficiency, should their services be required.

In this connection it is my duty to report that the State is without the means of arming these companies, the number of arms now at her disposal being insufficient even for the purposes of drill.

The necessary information concerning the State pay, authorized by the Legislature at their extra session, for the support of the families of volunteers, has been from time to time furnished from this office, and the whole matter placed under the immediate supervision of Col. Jonathan Cook, who visited Washington from time to time, and, putting himself in communication with the authorities in the different counties of the State, has reduced the matter to a regular system, devoting to this object a large portion of his time and attention. The particulars of this system will be found annexed to this report.

Two regiments, one of cavalry, and the other of infantry, having been accepted directly by the War Department, have been organized by individuals in the State. These regiments not having been organized by the State authorities, nor in any way under their control or supervision, it was thought that their members were not entitled to the benefit of the bounty voted by the Legislature to the families of those who volunteered to fill the regular quotas of the State, and such has been the judicial construction of the Supreme Court. Many of these soldiers, however, enlisted with the understanding that they would be entitled to the benefits of this law; and, while I cannot but deprecate the organization of independent regiments as seriously interfering with the organization of our regular quota, and imposing on the State responsibilities which she did not herself assume, and thinking that no encouragement should be given to them in future, I mention these regiments in case it should be thought proper to take any action for their relief.

The regiments of volunteers sent from this State, composed as they were of the finest material for soldiers, in the rigid experience of camp duty in the face of an enemy, under command of carefully selected regimental officers, several of whom were taken from the regular army, and most of whom have seen some actual service, have progressed rapidly in drill and discipline until, in the expressed opinion of the experienced officers who command the divisions and department to which they are attached, they now stand second to none among the regiments composing the army of the republic. This opinion, concurred in by the universal testimony of all who have had an opportunity of judging, cannot but be gratifying to the people of our State; yet it is not to be denied that those regiments, in common with the whole army of which they make a part, were for a long period wanting in that superior efficiency attainable only by strict

discipline and systematic drill, without which no army should be moved through a hostile country; and, consequently, with an army of over five hundred thousand men, composed, as I have said, of the finest material ever seen—the same volunteer militia which in other times marched victoriously from the shores of the Gulf to the capital of Mexico—the experienced officers to whom the military operations of the country have been committed, have been obliged to delay long, not only to complete the proper organization of the army, but to afford them some experience in that discipline and drill without which their fine material would be valueless and their numbers weak.

It must be admitted that the prominent cause of whatever has been disastrous in this experience, has its origin in the fact that the general government, and the governments of the loyal states, were found wholly unprepared for a sudden and active campaign. Laws for the organization of the militia were to be found on both national and state statute-books, but among an industrious people, enjoying naturally their inherited rights, these laws were powerless in the absence of all inducements to comply with, and without authority to enforce them. The organization of the militia throughout the country has been without system, and (with the exception only of one or two states, where more attention has been given it) almost entirely without the assistance or encouragement of the government. The support and proficiency of that organization upon which alone depends the safety of our government, and to which we may soon be obliged to look for whatever we would retain of personal security and individual liberty, has been left almost entirely to the patriotism and military feeling of a few individuals, in each state, who, amid popular and governmental discouragement, have struggled to keep the spirit alive. Companies and even larger organizations, raised in the more populous portions of the country by individual enterprise, have made some show of military power, but accuracy and uniformity of drill, and the spirit of discipline necessary to large organizations, cannot be attained by individual efforts. To maintain an effective militia needs the fostering care of government, and laws and systems of universal application are necessary to insure its efficiency. This duty, of course, rests first with the federal government, made by the constitution the centre of all military organization, and through it more intimate military relations should be maintained with the several states; for which purpose stringent regulations should be established, adequate compensation given, and strict accountability enforced. In the meantime it is incumbent upon the individual states, particularly those exposed as ours is to foreign invasion, to take action for themselves.

The revision of our State military laws, has from time to time occupied considerable attention, but little has been accomplished.

The board appointed for the purpose in the year 1859, reported an act, which was passed by the Legislature, and approved the following year, which, while it improved the existing law in a great degree, did not remedy all its defects, nor was it entirely satisfactory to the board of revisers.

The country being at the time in profound peace, it was deemed better to obtain such provisions as seemed to be absolutely necessary rather than hazard the loss of all improvement by the introduction of a thorough revision.

The defects in our present system are not so much in the laws themselves, (which may with trifling revision be perfected,) but rather in the want of power to carry out their provisions: and above all, in the fact that while the system necessarily imposes some personal sacrifices, which in time of peace seem oppressive to a constantly employed people, it offers no inducements to cheerful compliance, no reward for superior excellence.

In this connection I would remark, that while the general enrollment of our reserve militia is important, in accordance with the provisions of the national laws on the subject, and for the purpose of having constantly corrected information as to the situation and available strength of the military resources of the State, and as generally auxiliary to the active militia, yet to attempt to organize them completely, and to bring them into the field (except in the face of immediate danger) would be attended with great expense, while no good results can be expected from calling together, occasionally, large undisciplined bodies without arms, organization, or any of the appliances necessary for such instruction as would repay them for the loss of time so expended.

The ratio of effective arms at command, as well as the number of persons willing to enroll themselves in uniformed companies of the active militia in the various brigades, and subject themselves to constant drill, is always small, compared with the large number of persons liable to be called upon for military duty, and the effect of this is to leave each brigade organization with a few armed and comparatively efficient companies, amid a great mass of unorganized, undisciplined and unarmed militia.

The effective military force of the State is thus widely scattered, not only without central organization, but incapable of rapid concentration, and thus wholly inefficient to act together upon any single point.

To remedy this defect I would suggest, that while it would be manifestly inexpedient and improper to interfere with the military organizations of the several counties, as they now exist, as the basis of our military system, and convenient centres of organization for the masses of active and reserve militia, yet some plan should be adopted by

means of which whatever really efficient troops the militia contains should be capable of immediate concentration in one force, and be ready to operate together when needed. This may be done by establishing one new brigade for the State, to be officered from time to time by the commander-in-chief, and to consist of such efficient companies of active, uniformed militia, as may be successively detailed for that purpose from the various brigades throughout the State. These may be organized into regiments and battalions, and apportioned to the various districts of the State in such a manner that the companies attached to each battalion may be conveniently and economically brought together, at convenient centres, for drill in battalion movements: and, if thought proper, encamped for a short period for instruction in discipline and camp duties.

Even if this force should not exceed about four thousand men, the companies composing it can be changed as may be thought expedient, and others substituted, for the more general diffusion of these advantages; and thus the State, without more expense than is absolutely necessary, and without interfering with the present organizations, or sensibly increasing her military establishment, will always have an efficient force of well armed and disciplined troops, ready to act immediately and effectively, whenever and wherever they may be required.

These troops should receive compensation from the State, adequate to the duties actually required, apportioned and paid in such a manner as would insure the permanency and efficiency of the corps.

Experience has shown that a small amount, to be paid directly from the State Treasury, for duty actually performed, and for which a strict accountability may be required, can be used to a greater advantage than larger sums collected in comparatively irresponsible hands, and distributed without uniform system; and the absolute necessity for an efficient military organization being universally admitted, no reason can be seen why the expense actually necessary to its economical support should be in any way distinguished from the other necessary expenses of maintaining the government.

A very small per centage upon ratables in the various counties, would furnish a sufficient fund, without interfering with the conscientious scruples of any class, or imposing any sensible additional burden upon the community.

These, with some system of military instruction for commissioned and non-commissioned officers, would, I think, do much toward rendering our militia organization effective: and, with respect to this latter subject, I have applied to a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, from New Jersey, of large experience, and at present a resident of the State, for his views on the subject of military instruction, and have received from him a communication, which will be found

annexed to this Report. His suggestion that the object may be attained with comparatively little expense, by engrafting a course of military instruction upon the school already established and supported by State appropriation, I would recommend to your attentive consideration.

I would recommend, in addition that the present military laws be carefully revised and reduced to one uniform system, and the defects, which have been made apparent by the experience of the last few months, remedied.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

R. F. STOCKTON, JR.,

Adjutant General

New Jersey Militia.

APPENDIX.

COMMUNICATION RESPECTING MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

“HOBOKEN, N. J., December 14, 1861.

“R. F. STOCKTON, JR.,

Adjutant-General State of New Jersey:

“SIR—In compliance with your request, I have the honor to submit the accompanying paper upon the subject to which it refers, and am,

“With great respect,

“Your obedient servant,

“N. SAYRE HARRIS.”

The military spirit of New Jersey is unquestioned, but that it may be a zeal according to knowledge, military instruction should enter to some extent into the system of education fostered by the State. In the interest of public freedom, and for its own sake, therefore, the State takes the cause of education into its hands.

The common school system, culminating in the Normal School, where the future teachers themselves are taught, is the beautiful and beneficent result.

In his last message, (1796) the Father of his Country tells us: “In proportion as the observance of pacific measures might exempt a nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art.”

When the necessity of a resort to arms is forced upon us, we owe it to our brave volunteers that their officers should be prepared by previous instruction to command them.

The better to secure these important ends, I would recommend that each Senatorial and Assembly district be empowered to send one young man, nominated by its representative, to a State Military Academy, engrafted upon the Normal School, free from charge for instruction, and with the simple pledge to impart that instruction, when required to at least one encampment of militia of the State. By throwing open the institution to other youth who might seek and pay for its advantages, a small appropriation made from the State, in addition to that already made to the Normal School, would suffice.

In idea, the institution would be a regimental school, were elementary and practical knowledge of the science and art of war, in the

service of the three arms might be acquired, less comprehensive, but not less practical than the national school at West Point, and aiming especially to qualify the regimental, staff, company and platoon officers, for effective service.

A period of fourteen months, the first two and the last two (being June and July,) spent in camps in various parts of the State, August in vacation, and the nine following months in quarters at Trenton, would, in the case of those entering with certain qualifications, be sufficient to realize the idea. It would, by the union of the entering and graduating cadets, secure the presence in camp of enough files to illustrate the battalion drill, and when the income of the school from its pay cadets justified the occasional hire of horses, that of the squadron and of the battery, the necessary equipments being furnished by the general government.

To cadets not so qualified, a year of preparation should be allowed; in other words, a preparatory department be provided for them, in the school itself, making in their case a two year's course.

The outline thus sketched, I proceed to submit a plan of organization, as follows :

His Excellency, the Governor of the State, (ex officio) commander.

The Adjutant-General of the State, (ex officio) inspector.

A Superintendent.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

A commandant of cadets, instructor of tactics and of the science and art of war.

A professor of civil and military engineering, and instructor of ordnance and of the science of gunnery.

A professor of law, (international, constitutional and military,) and of military history, and physical geography.

A professor of anatomy, physiology, military hygiene, veterinary science, history and English literature.

A professor of drawing.

An adjutant, quarter-master, commissary and paymaster.

A chaplain.

An instructor in the use of small arms, equitation, veterinary art, and military gymnastics.

The corps of cadets—two divisions, military and preparatory.

An ordnance sergeant.

One principal musician and eight musicians.

PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT.

A professor of mathematics, and of natural and experimental philosophy.

A professor of languages—ancient and modern.

An assistant teacher of drawing.

METHODS OF INSTRUCTION.

Recitations and lectures, and questions upon them; preparation of reports, essays, and descriptive memoirs; theory and practice of constructions, encampments, marches, reconnoissances, and study of ground and positions; use of maps and instruments; drill, including use of small arms, target practice and military gymnastics.

1. *Recitations.* In infantry, artillery, cavalry and grand tactics; in field fortifications, out-post and detachment service; in articles of war, and army regulations; in civil and military engineering, science of gunnery, ordnance and pyrotechny; in international, constitutional and military law, in its application to courts-martial; in algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration and descriptive geometry; in mechanics, (synthetical).

2. *Lectures.*—Let one thousand dollars be applied from the income of the school, for twenty lectures, fifteen of which to be delivered in the annual course, by distinguished literary, scientific and military men, and five by graduates. Let twenty lectures (at least) be delivered by the professors in the institution—in all forty lectures, one in each week—upon strategy, campaigns, battles, marches, logistics, architecture, building materials, masonry, applied mechanics, military history, physical geography, anatomy, physiology, military hygiene, veterinary science, history and English literature, natural and experimental philosophy, (mechanics excepted,) chemistry, (especially chemistry of food and agricultural chemistry,) mineralogy, geology, astronomy, mental and moral philosophy.

3. Questions upon previous lectures in the lecture and recitation rooms, and by cadets in quarters as repetiteurs.

4. Preparation of reports, &c., upon some campaign, some subject, some point assigned for investigation, upon observation made in the field or upon the march, result of reconnoissances, itineraries, &c.

5. *Theory and Practice of Construction.*—Models in clay and sand, of field works, construction of siege materials, as gabions, fascines, &c., tracing and profiling field-works, posting of working parties, pontoon, trestle, raft and flying bridges, preparation of different kinds of ammunition and of military fireworks, exhibitions and handling of the various implements and munitions of war.

6. *Encampments, Marches, &c.*—Two months in each year devoted to the practical duties of the soldier and officer, preparation of rations, &c.

7. *Use of Maps and Instruments.*—Large maps of the most celebrated campaigns of our own country, large maps of modern battles, large maps for physical geography, models, blank forms of reports and returns, mountain barometers, engineer's transit, level, rod, chain, tape, sextant and artificial horizon, &c.

8. *Drill, &c.*—Infantry—school of soldier, company and battalion, skirmishes, bayonet exercise, target practice with ball cartridges.

Artillery—School of the piece, section, battery, practice with blank cartridges.

Cavalry—Equitation, school of the trooper dismounted, and of the trooper, platoon and squadron mounted.

Small sword and sabre (cut and thrust) exercise, parades, reviews, inspections, guard mountings, gymnastics, rowing, swimming, &c.

TIMES AND SEASONS OF INSTRUCTION IN QUARTERS.

Recitation or study—9 A. M. to 2 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

Saturday (until 2 P. M.) a field day.

Friday evening—Lectures.

Sunday morning—Inspection of quarters, church call at 10 A. M., cadets in squads marched where denominational preferences incline.

Sunday evening—Lectures upon Christian ethics.

Guard-mounting at 8½ A. M., daily.

Drill daily, at 4 or 5 P. M., (according to season,) for one hour—Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Study in quarters from 7 to 10 P. M.—except Fridays and Sundays.

Squads instructed in small arms from 8 to 9 A. M., daily, except Sunday, and from 3 to 5 P. M., except Saturday and Sunday.

The cadets to be quartered by the superintendent in families around or near the institution, in messes of not more than eight, thus securing the benefit of the family circle.

ESTIMATED EXPENSE.

Eleven months' board, at \$3 per week,	-	-	-	\$144 00
Clothing—to be uniform—undress coat and pants, \$17;				
dress coat and pants, \$16; blanket, \$3.50; overcoat,				
\$10; caps, \$3; fatigue clothes, \$8; shoes, \$10,	-	-		67 50
				<hr/>
				\$211 50

To which add the cost of under-clothing to be brought from home.

For "pay cadets" add \$60 for instruction, making whole cost to them, say \$271.

ORGANIZATION OF TROOPS

FOR ACTIVE SERVICE, &c.

On the fifteenth day of April, 1861, the proclamation of the President of the United States, bearing date that day, was published, calling out the militia of the several states to the number of seventy-five thousand in all. On the following day a special order was issued from this office, detailing Company A, (National Guards,) Capt. William R. Murphy, of Trenton, for special service at the Arsenal, under orders of the Quarter-Master-General of the State.

On the seventeenth, the following requisition from the War Department was received:

“WAR DEPARTMENT,

“WASHINGTON, April 15, 1861.

“SIR—Under the Act of Congress ‘for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection, repel invasion,’ &c., approved February 28, 1795, I have to request your Excellency to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of your State the quota designated in the table below, to serve as infantry or riflemen, for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

“Your Excellency will please communicate to me the time at or about which your quota will be expected at its rendezvous, as it will be met as soon as practicable by an officer or officers to muster it into the service and pay of the United States. At the same time the oath of fidelity to the United States will be administered to every officer and man.

“The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer, who is in years apparently over forty-five, or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor.

TABLE OF QUOTAS.

[The quota for the State of New Jersey was as follows:]

COMPOSITION OF THE REGIMENTS.		
Brigadier-General.	Aid to Brig. Gen. (Capt.)	Brigade Inspector. (Major.)
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"The rendezvous for your State will be at Trenton, N. J.

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"Your obedient servant,

"SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*

"To His Excellency CHAS. S. OLDEN, *Governor of New Jersey.*"

To this requisition the following response was immediately made:

"TRENTON, April 17, 1861.

"HON. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War:*

"DEAR SIR: This morning yours of the 15th inst., was received, calling for four regiments of militia from this State. Measures will be immediately taken to comply with the requisition. A few days will be necessary to ascertain when the men will probably be at the place of rendezvous; information of which will be sent you as early as possible.

"Very respectfully,

"CHAS. S. OLDEN."

On the same day a proclamation was issued to the following effect:

"WHEREAS, The President of the United States has requested me to cause to be immediately detached from the militia of this State four regiments, consisting of seven hundred and eighty men each, to serve as infantry or riflemen for a period of three months, unless sooner discharged.

"The mustering officers will be instructed to receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years over forty-five, or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor.

"In compliance with the requisition, orders have been issued to the several generals of division, to furnish each one regiment, and that

they fill the regiments severally required to be furnished, so far as practicable, with volunteers; the regiments to be completed by draft from the reserve militia.

"It is therefore directed that all individuals or organizations willing to respond to the call thus made, report themselves within twenty days from the date hereof, to the major-generals of the respective divisions within the bounds of which they reside.

"The captains of such companies as accept the invitation, will with the offer of service, transmit a roll of their respective companies.

"CHAS. S. OLDEN.

"By the Governor,

"W. S. JOHNSON, *Sec'y of State*."

Immediately after the receipt of the President's proclamation, the telegraph line to Cape May (abandoned by the company,) was ordered to be put in working order at the expense of the State; ammunition was ordered to be placed at the disposal of the generals of the various brigades; a maritime guard was established along the line of the coast, consisting of patriotic citizens living adjacent thereto; and vigorous measures were taken to put the whole State in an immediate state of defence. A company of New Jersey troops, accepted for that duty by Major-General Wool, U. S. A., was ordered to garrison Fort Delaware, but information having been received that the general government had otherwise provided for the safety of that fort, the order was countermanded.

Simultaneously with the proclamation of the Governor, above recited, the following general order and circular letter were issued to the major-generals of the several military divisions of the State:

GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, }
Office of Adjutant-General, TRENTON, 1861. }

WHEREAS, The Executive of the United States having required the Executive of New Jersey to detach from the militia of the State, four regiments, each regiment to consist of aggregate of officers and men of seven hundred and eighty (780), for active service as infantry or riflemen, to serve for the period of three months, unless sooner discharged:

Therefore, in compliance with the foregoing requisition, the major-generals of the several divisions are hereby ordered and directed to detail from their command, one regiment of ten companies, to the aggregate of officers and men of seven hundred and eighty, for such service, as follows:

TABLE OF QUOTAS.

DIVISIONS.	COMPOSITION OF REGIMENT.																					
	Brigadier-General.	Aid to Brig.-Gen. (Capt.)	Brigade-Inspector (Major.)	Regiments.	Colonels.	Lieut.-Colonels.	Majors.	Adjutants (Lieuts.)	Reg't Q. M. (Lieuts.)	Surgeons.	Surgeons' Mates.	Sergeant-Majors.	Drum-Majors.	File-Majors.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Drummers.	Fifers.	Privates.
First	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	40	40	10	10	640
Second	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	40	40	10	10	640
Third	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	40	40	10	10	640
Fourth	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	10	10	10	40	40	10	10	640
	1	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	40	40	40	160	160	40	40	2560
																						151
																						2972
																						3129
																						3123

On the receipt of this they will direct the brigadier-generals immediately to organize the reserve militia in their respective brigades, as provided by laws approved April 17, 1846, and March 22, 1860.

In detailing they will accept the services of volunteers; if the requisite number do not volunteer, they will draft from the reserve militia what will be necessary to fill up the regiment. The mustering officer will receive no man under the rank of commissioned officer who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not in physical strength and vigor.

Trenton is designated as the place of rendezvous. The companies as detailed will report to the Adjutant-General's Office, at said place, within thirty days from the date hereof.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

CIRCULAR LETTER.

To Major General ———, ——— Division, N. J. Militia:

SIR:—I am directed by his Excellency, the Commander-in-Chief, to call your attention to the enclosed general order, and hope that it will meet with prompt and energetic response.

Blanks will be distributed from time to time from this office, and any communication you wish to make through this office will meet with immediate attention.

Please report progress in enrollment, and forward muster-rolls as promptly as possible.

On the nineteenth of April blank forms required in carrying out the above directions were forwarded to the proper officers, and the following schedule was issued:

SCHEDULE FOR GENERAL ORDER NO. 1.

The major-general to whom this is addressed will execute the same:

I. By communicating the same to the brigadier-generals under his command, and directing them to proceed forthwith to organize the reserve militia in their respective brigades, according to the order.

II. By detailing according to the orders, such volunteers as shall present themselves for service.

III. By drafting from the companies of the reserved militia, when organized as hereinafter directed, such men (if any) as are necessary to make up the required complement.

The reserve militia is to be organized as follows :

The general of brigade will, on receipt of the order of his major-general, in execution of the foregoing order, forthwith convene the brigade-board.

The board will at once proceed to form into companies and regiments the reserve militia, which is, all unexempted, able-bodied, free, white male inhabitants, living in the bounds of the brigade, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, not actually enrolled in any uniform company in this State.

The law of March 17, 1852, (Nixon's Digest, page 518,) requires the assessors of townships and wards to make to the Adjutant-General annual returns of the militia, including active and reserve, from which returns, where they have been made, a nearly complete schedule can be had.

The brigade-board will, after designating the individuals who are to serve in a company, cause those persons forthwith to be notified of such action of the board : and straightway thereafter the brigadier-general will appoint, by his warrant, an officer to take charge as sergeant of the company, and to drill and exercise the same until the company shall have elected its commandant.

Reliance is not to be placed on the existence of returns of assessors, nor is any delay to be made in waiting to find these returns. If they are not immediately and conveniently at hand, the board must proceed at once to the enrollment themselves.

The board will immediately return to the major-general the names of persons of whom each company of the reserved militia, as organized by them, is composed, to the end that the major-general may make the detail required of him.

The first company received under the requisition for the militia was the "Olden Guard," Captain Joseph A. Yard, of Trenton (subsequently Company A, of the third regiment), which reported and was mustered into the service of the United States on the twenty-third day of April, and a sufficient number of companies to compose the four regiments reported and were mustered in, in quick succession, until the thirtieth day of April, on which day the brigade was complete.

The organization of the brigade and of the several regiments was as follows:

Brigadier-General, Theodore Runyon.
 Brigade-Inspector (Major), Alexander V. Bonnell.
 Aid-de-Camp (Captain), James B. Mulligan.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel, Adolphus J. Johnson.
 Lieutenant-Colonel, James Peckwell.
 Major, William W. Michels.
 Adjutant, Joseph Trawin.
 Quartermaster, Theodore F. Ketchum.
 Surgeon, John J. Craven.
 Surgeon's Mate, Edward A. Pierson.
 Sergeant-Major, George H. Johnson.
 Drum-Major, Nathan P. Morris.
 Fife-Major, Elijah F. Lathrop.
 Musicians, 14.

- Company A. Captain, John Brintzinoffer.
 First Lieutenant, John Ward.
 Ensign, Alfred J. Payne.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain, William S. Tipson.
 First Lieutenant, George Sweeney.
 Ensign, Marks Sears.
 And seventy-three enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, Thomas L. Martin.
 First Lieutenant, William C. Davis.
 Ensign, George T. Woodbury.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, Henry O. Beach.
 First Lieutenant, John Glazrie.
 Ensign, George Blair.
 And seventy-three enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, Martin B. Provost.
 First Lieutenant, Alexander Vreeland.
 Ensign, Garret Debow.
 And seventy-three enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, Henry Bowden.
 First Lieutenant, John E. Beam.
 Ensign, John B. Monroe.
 And seventy-three enlisted men.

- Company G. Captain, Henry V. Sanford.
First Lieutenant, Jesse Keen.
Ensign, John H. Arey.
And seventy-two enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, William H. Reynolds.
First Lieutenant, Charles E. Mackey.
Ensign, Stephen C. Fordham.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, John H. Higginson.
First Lieutenant, William H. Thompson.
Ensign, John McIntee.
And seventy-three enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain, Charles W. Johnson.
First Lieutenant, James B. Baird.
Ensign, Ephraim Hall.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Making an aggregate of seven hundred and seventy-three.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel, Henry M. Baker.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Abraham Speer.
Major, ——— ———.
Adjutant, Cornelius G. VanReiper.
Quartermaster, Henry H. Brinkerhoff.
Surgeon, John C. Quidor.
Surgeon's Mate, John Longstaff.
Sergeant-Major, Noah D. Taylor.
Drum-Major, Edward C. Woodruff.
Fife-Major, William K. VanReiper.
Musicians, 19.

- Company A. Captain, Garret D. VanReiper.
First Lieutenant, Wm. D. W. C. Jones.
Ensign, Richard A. Vreeland.
And eighty-two enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain, Edward C. Hopper.
First Lieutenant, James C. Mayer.
Ensign, John Hopper.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, Frederick Grain, Jr.
First Lieutenant, James H. Hughes.
Ensign, Frederick Cooper.
And seventy-one enlisted men.

- Company D. Captain, Gustavus A. Lilliendahl.
First Lieutenant, Frederick Bischof.
Ensign, Charles Bauer.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, John J. VanBuskirk.
First Lieutenant, Hiram VanBuskirk.
Ensign, James M. Simonson.
And sixty-five enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, Laurent J. Tonnele.
First Lieutenant, James McGuire.
Ensign, John Dugan.
And sixty-seven enlisted men.
- Company G. Captain, John Ramsay.
First Lieutenant, Benjamin VanReiper.
Ensign, Frederiek T. Farrier.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, Edwin S. Babcock.
First Lieutenant, George H. Gardner.
Ensign, John Wood.
And fifty eight enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, John A. Vanvoorhees.
First Lieutenant, Edward Kelley.
Ensign, Henry J. Westcott.
And sixty-seven enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain, William B. Dunning.
First Lieutenant, Peter H. Hoyt.
Ensign, John G. Langston.
And seventy-three enlisted men.
- Making an aggregate of seven hundred and forty-five.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel, William Napton.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Stephen Moore.
Major, James S. Yard.
Adjutant, J. Dallas McIntosh.
Surgeon, Edward F. Taylor.
Surgeon's Mate, Elias J. Marsh.
Quartermaster, Myron H. Beaumont.
Sergeant-Major, James Anderson.
Drum-Major, Joseph M. Lewis.
Fife-Major, Charles A. Anderson.
Musicians, 10.

- Company A. Captain, Joseph A. Yard.
First Lieutenant, Robert S. Gould.
Ensign, Charles Ewing.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain, David Pierson.
First Lieutenant, John J. Cladek.
Ensign, Charles D. Mandeville.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, Isaac Paul Lykens.
First Lieutenant, John W. Neal.
Ensign, John R. Beatty.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, Samuel Mulford.
First Lieutenant, Franklin S. Mills.
Ensign, Henry K. Zehner.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, Ashbel W. Angel.
First Lieutenant, Aaron H. Slack.
Ensign, Isaac M. Bunnell.
And seventy-three enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, John H. Smith.
First Lieutenant, George H. Green.
Ensign, Abram L. Bills.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company G. Captain, Vincent W. Mount.
First Lieutenant, John W. Cottrell.
Ensign, William Spain.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, George A. Allen.
First Lieutenant, James Gordon.
Ensign, Martin Wyckoff.
And seventy-five enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, Simeon R. Huselton.
First Lieutenant, Theophilus Stont.
Ensign, William W. Abbott.
And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain, Cornelius W. Castner.
First Lieutenant, Samuel Ross.
Ensign, George M. Stelle.
And seventy-four enlisted men.

Making an aggregate of seven hundred and eighty.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Matthew Miller, Jr.
 Lieutenant-Colonel, Simpson R. Stroud.
 Major, Robert C. Johnson.
 Adjutant, William B. Hatch.
 Quartermaster, John L. Linton.
 Surgeon, Elijah B. Woolston.
 Surgeon's Mate, Alvin Satterthwaite.
 Sergeant-Major, Samuel Keys.
 Drum-Major, John V. Johnson.
 Fife-Major, David S. Bender.
 Musicians, 17.

- Company A. Captain, Henry A. Perrine.
 First Lieutenant, Silas M. Wampole.
 Ensign, Richard S. Moore.
 And seventy-three enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain, Joseph Gale.
 First Lieutenant, Samuel B. Gale.
 Ensign, William Nippins.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, Edmund G. Jackson.
 First Lieutenant, William H. Maxwell.
 Ensign, William H. Hemsing.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, Joseph B. Stafford.
 First Lieutenant, John Cavanagh.
 Ensign, Ferdinand McWilliams.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, Isaac W. Mickle.
 First Lieutenant, Philip M. Armington.
 Ensign, Timothy C. Moore.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, Edward Price Hunt.
 First Lieutenant, Richard H. Lee.
 Ensign, Theodore A. Zimmerman.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company G. Captain, John R. Cunningham.
 First Lieutenant, Louis M. Morris.
 Ensign, Joseph L. De La Cour.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, John P. VanLeer.
 First Lieutenant, George E. Wilson.
 Ensign, John Willian.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.

Company I. Captain, Clement H. Sinnickson.
 First Lieutenant, George T. Ingham.
 Ensign, Henry F. Chew,
 And seventy-two enlisted men.

Company K. Captain, George C. Burling.
 First Lieutenant, Edward G. Keegan.
 Ensign—Joseph Hays.
 And seventy-four enlisted men.

Making an aggregate of seven hundred and seventy-seven, and a total in the four regiments of three thousand and seventy-five; and additional recruits were forwarded to the regiments after they left for Washington.

The prevalence of the small-pox in Trenton, at the time the troops reached here, rendered great care necessary to prevent the disease from reaching them. They were disembarked above and below the city, and the members of each company vaccinated upon their arrival. But one case occurred in any of the regiments, a young man attached to the Stockton Cadets, Captain Jackson (subsequently Co. C., fourth regiment), who ultimately recovered and joined his regiment in Washington.

The communication with Washington by the Baltimore route having been cut off by the burning of bridges and the destruction of the railroad, it became necessary that the New Jersey troops should proceed thither by way of Annapolis. The brigade, fully uniformed, armed and equipped, and accompanied by a State battery of four brass pieces, was accordingly dispatched by that route on the 3d of May, 1861, on board of fourteen propellers.

Information having been previously received that the War Department was unable at the time to furnish accoutrements and ammunition, and that on that account the New Jersey troops must not yet be moved, it had been determined, on account of the exigencies of the case, and the dangers threatening the national capital, that the necessary accoutrements should be furnished at the expense of the State. Efforts were made to procure the requisite ammunition from Major-General Patterson, in command of this department, and from Major-General Wool, then in command at New York. These efforts proving unsuccessful, application was made to Simeon Draper, Esq., chairman of the Union Defence Committee of New York, who replied that it could be furnished. Captain Charles P. Smith was dispatched to New York to procure it. It was shipped from New York to Camden, after the brigade had left Trenton, and one of the vessels carrying the troops being detailed to receive it at Camden, it was taken on board and distributed to the troops on the other vessels as they passed down the

bay. The State also furnished rifles, with which the flank companies of the several regiments were armed.

The troops reached Annapolis on the fifth of May, and proceeded thence to Washington, where they arrived May sixth, and reported at once to the President and the War Department for duty.

In a letter to the executive, referring to the exertions of this State in aid of the general government, the Secretary of War used the following language: "For your prompt and patriotic response to the call of the general government, I tender to yourself and the people of New Jersey my sincere and heartfelt thanks;" and in a subsequent letter he says: "Allow me to tender you the thanks of this department for the very prompt and efficient manner in which you, and the people of your State, have responded to the requisition made upon you."

Chaplains were appointed to the regiments as follows:

Rev. A. St. John Chambre, by the Colonel of 1st regiment.

" Matthew B. Riddle, " " 2d "

" John L. Janeway, " " 3d "

" Martin E. Harmstead, " " 4th "

" George H. Doane, by the Governor.

These appointments were made immediately upon the passage of an act authorizing the same, and the reverend gentlemen joined the brigade in Virginia.

While the brigade was absent from the State, Major A. V. Bonnell, brigade-inspector, tendered his resignation, which was accepted; C. W. Tolles, Esq., was appointed assistant adjutant-general for the brigade, and the following changes occurred in the officers of the regiments: Captain Laurent J. Tonnele, Co. F., second regiment, resigned, and Robert Gilchrist, Jr., was elected to fill the vacancy, at Washington, May 18, 1861; Second Lieutenant Charles Bauer, of Co. D, second regiment, also resigned, and George Knapple was elected at Beltsville, June 3, 1861, to fill the vacancy thus occasioned. The office of major in the second regiment having been vacant when the regiment left Trenton, Captain John J. VanBuskirk, Co. E, second regiment, was promoted to that position June 15, 1861, at Arlington, Virginia. The vacancy thus occasioned in Co. E, was filled July, 1861, at Camp Princeton, Bladensburg, Md., by the promotions of First Lieutenant Hiram VanBuskirk, Second Lieutenant James M. Simonton, and Andrew VanBuskirk, all of that company, to the positions, respectively, of captain, first and second lieutenants.

The New Jersey troops being among the earliest to reach the seat of war, and being the only fully organized brigade there, were at once assigned to the important and urgent duty of strengthening the defences of the national capital, at that time seriously threatened and supposed to be in imminent danger, and their timely services have

been repeatedly acknowledged. Upon the expiration of their term of service they were honorably discharged; a large proportion of them, however, immediately volunteered their services for the war, have since re-enlisted, and are now in the service of the United States.

To the high character of the troops and their admirable conduct in the novel and trying scenes through which they were called to pass, Brigadier-General Runyon bears testimony as follows, in his report, submitted upon his return:

“TRENTON, July 31, 1861.

“SIR:—I have the honor to report the return to this State, after honorable discharge, of the four regiments known as the New Jersey brigade, placed under my command by your excellency in April last.

“It is but just to officers and men to say that they performed with alacrity and efficiency every duty to which they were assigned while in the service of the United States, and distinguished the command by their patriotic zeal and assiduity.

“Much of the service required of them was of acknowledged importance to the nation. Arriving at the capital at an early day, they were employed in protecting its communications with the people, and in adding to its defences, in which latter work their industry and devotion reflected especial credit upon the State.

“The brigade lost by death, from all causes, during its absence from New Jersey, but four men: two of whom were of the first regiment, and the others of the fourth.

“Very respectfully,

“Your obedient servant,

“THEODORE RUNYON,

“*Brigadier-General commanding N. J. Brigade.*

“To His Excellency CHARLES S. OLDEN,

“*Governor and Commander-in-Chief.*”

In a short time after the first call of the President for military aid, the rapidly increasing proportions of the rebellion, rendered it apparent that a greater number of troops, and enlisted for a longer period than those embraced in that call, would be required. Accordingly, on the third of May, 1861, the President's proclamation to that effect was issued, and on the seventeenth of that month the following requisition and general order (subsequently authorized by Congress,) were received from the War Department:

“WAR DEPARTMENT,)
WASHINGTON, May 16, 1861. }

“GOVERNOR CHARLES S. OLDEN, *Trenton, N. J.:*

“DEAR SIR: I have the honor to forward you enclosed herewith the plan of the organization of the volunteers for three years or during the war. Three regiments are assigned to your State, making, in

addition to the four regiments of three months' men already called for, seven regiments. It is important to reduce rather than enlarge this number, and in no event to exceed it. Let me earnestly recommend you, therefore, to call for no more than seven regiments, of which three only are to serve for three years or during the war, and if more are already called for, to reduce the number by discharge. In making up the quota of three years' men, you will please act in concert with the mustering officers sent to your State, who will represent this department.

"I am, sir, respectfully,

"SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War.*"

GENERAL ORDER.

General Orders, }
No. 15. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant General's Office, }
WASHINGTON, May 4, 1861. }

The President of the United States having called for a volunteer force to aid in the enforcement of the laws, and the suppression of insurrection, and to consist of thirty-nine regiments of infantry, and one regiment of cavalry, making a minimum aggregate of thirty-four thousand five hundred and six officers and enlisted men, and a maximum aggregate of forty-two thousand and thirty-four officers and enlisted men, the following plan of organization has been adopted, and is directed to be printed for general information :

Plan of Organization.

The volunteer forces called into service under the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 3d day of May, 1861, will be subject to the laws and regulations governing the army of the United States, and the proportion and organization of each arm will be as follows :

1. *Infantry.*

Thirty-nine regiments of volunteer infantry will be raised. Each regiment will consist of ten companies, and each company will be organized as follows :

<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Maximum.</i>
1 captain,	1 captain,
1 first lieutenant,	1 first lieutenant,
1 second lieutenant,	1 second lieutenant,
1 first sergeant,	1 first sergeant,
4 sergeants,	4 sergeants,
8 corporals,	8 corporals,
2 musicians,	2 musicians,
1 wagoner,	1 wagoner,
64 privates,	82 privates,
<hr/> 83 aggregate,	<hr/> 101 aggregate.

The commissioned officers of the company will be appointed by the Governor of the State furnishing it, and the non-commissioned officers, until the company shall be embodied in a regiment, will be appointed by the captain—afterwards, by the colonel, on recommendation of the captain.

Each regiment will be organized as follows :

<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Maximum.</i>
830 company officers and enlisted men,	1010 company officers and enlisted men,
1 colonel,	1 colonel,
1 lieutenant-colonel,	1 lieutenant colonel,
1 major,	1 major,
1 adjutant, (a lieutenant.)	1 adjutant, (a lieutenant.)
1 regimental quartermaster. (a lieutenant.)	1 regimental quartermaster. (a lieutenant.)
1 assistant surgeon,	1 assistant surgeon.
1 sergeant-major.	1 sergeant-major,
1 regimental q. m. sergeant.	1 regimental q. m. sergeant,
1 " commissary "	1 " commissary "
1 hospital steward,	1 hospital steward,
2 principal musicians,	2 principal musicians,
24 musicians for band,	24 musicians for band.
<hr/> 866 aggregate,	<hr/> 1046 aggregate.

The field officers of the regiment will be appointed by the Governor of the State which furnishes the regiment.

The adjutant and regimental quartermaster will be selected from the company officers of the regiment by the colonel, and may be re-assigned to companies at his pleasure.

The non-commissioned staff will be selected by the colonel from the non-commissioned officers and privates of the regiment, and the vacancies so created will be filled by appointment, as is prescribed above.

2. Cavalry.

* * * * *

3. General Organization.

This force will be organized into three divisions of from three to four brigades.

Each brigade will consist of four regiments, and

One brigadier-general ;

One aid-de-camp, (a lieutenant ;)

One assistant adjutant-general, (a captain :)

One surgeon ;

One assistant quartermaster, (a captain;)

One commissary of subsistence, (a captain;)

All of the above officers will be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, except the aid-de-camp, who will be selected by the brigadier-general from the company officers, and who may be re-assigned to his company at the pleasure of the brigadier-general.

Each division will consist of three or more brigades, and of

One major-general;

Two aids-de-camp, (captains or lieutenants;)

One assistant adjutant-general, (a major;)

The above officers will be appointed and selected as prescribed above for the additional officers of a brigade.

4. *Memorandum.*

The officers, non-commissioned officers and privates, organized as above set forth, will in all respects be placed on the footing, as to pay and allowances, of similar corps in the regular army; provided, that their allowances for clothing shall be \$2 50 per month for infantry,

* * * * *

Every volunteer, non-commissioned officer, musician and artificer, who enters the service of the United States under this plan, shall be paid at the rate of fifty cents * * * * * for every twenty miles of travel from his home to the place of muster—the distance to be measured by the shortest usually traveled route; and when honorably discharged an allowance at the same rate, from the place of his discharge to his home, and in addition thereto, the sum of one hundred dollars.

Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this plan, and who may be wounded or otherwise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the legal heirs of such as die or may be killed in service, in addition to all arrears of pay and allowances, shall receive the sum of one hundred dollars.

The bands * * * * * will be paid as follows: one-fourth of each will receive the pay and allowances of sergeants of engineer soldiers; one-fourth those of corporals of engineer soldiers; and the remaining half those of privates of engineer soldiers of the first class.

The wagoners and saddlers will receive the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry.

The regimental commissary-sergeant will receive the pay and allowances of a regimental sergeant-major; the company quartermaster-sergeant the pay and allowances of a sergeant of cavalry.

There will be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who will be appointed by the regimental commander, on the vote of the field officers, and company commanders on duty with the regiment at the time the appointment is to be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regularly ordained minister of some Christian denomination, and will receive the pay and allowances of captain of cavalry.

5. *Promotion from the Ranks.*

Two-thirds of the company officers of the regiments to be raised under this plan will be appointed at the commencement of the organization of each regiment, and the remaining one-third, when the regiment shall have its full complement of men, will be appointed from the ranks, to be taken from among the sergeants, on the recommendation of the colonel of the regiment, approved by the general commanding the brigade. After the completion of the organization of a regiment, one-half of all the vacancies which may occur in the lowest grade of commissioned officers, by promotion or otherwise, will be appointed as above from the ranks. Corporals will be taken from the privates; sergeants from corporals.

The first sergeant will be taken from the other sergeants of the company by the captain.

The regimental non-commissioned staff will be appointed from the sergeants of the regiment by the colonel.

6. *Recapitulation.*

	<i>Minimum.</i>	<i>Maximum.</i>
Thirty-nine regiments of infantry. - - -	33,774	40,794
One regiment of cavalry, - - - - -	660	1,168
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,434	41,962
Brigade staff, - - - - -	60	60
Division staff, - - - - -	12	12
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	34,506	42,034

By order.

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General.*

Subsequently the appointment of one surgeon to each regiment was added to the above order.

So numerous had been the offers of service since the President's first call, that at the time the above letter from the Secretary of War was received, a sufficient number of companies to fill the required three regiments were waiting to be mustered into service for three years or during the war.

The following reply to that letter was therefore immediately made by mail:

“TRENTON, May 18, 1861

“HON. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War*:

“DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of the 16th inst., enclosing plan of organization of the volunteers for three years or during the war, and assigning three regiments to this State.

“The three regiments are now ready, and only await orders to the mustering officer, Major Laidley, who is now here awaiting orders, to be mustered into the service. I have not called out more than the three regiments, because I have not been authorized to do so by you—but if the occasion required their services, this State would willingly furnish twice as many regiments to serve during the war.

“I have consulted the mustering officer, Major Laidley, and it is our intention to encamp these regiments here at Trenton as soon as they are mustered in, and I shall then proceed at once to furnish them with clothing, camp and garrison equipage, pursuant to the contract I have recently entered into with the quartermaster-general of the United States.

“Permit me to hope that the mustering officer will receive immediate orders to muster these regiments into service, that they may at once be daily and systematically drilled. It is my intention to officer these regiments with skillful and competent officers; the colonels will probably all be retired officers of the regular army, and I believe I shall be able to find experienced gentlemen to fill all the field appointments. It is my desire, and shall be my care, to make these regiments fit to take and keep the field against any enemy.

“Your obedient servant,

“CHARLES S. OLDEN.”

Under this requisition three regiments of volunteers were organized and mustered in, in accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 15, above recited, and numbered respectively, first, second and third regiments of first brigade, New Jersey Volunteers; the four regiments of three months' men, detailed from the regular militia under act of Congress, 1795, having been denominated first, second, third and fourth regiments of New Jersey foot militia.

The three regiments were organized and composed as follows:

FIRST REGIMENT.

Colonel, William R. Montgomery.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Robert McAllister.
Major, David Hatfield.
Adjutant, William Henry, Jr.
Quartermaster, Samuel Read.
Surgeon, Edward F. Taylor.

Assistant Surgeon, Charles C. Gordon.
 Chaplain, Robert B. Yard.
 Sergeant-Major, Henry C. Warner.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant, Joseph H. Painter.
 Commissary-Sergeant, Smith G. Blythe.
 Hospital Steward, Redford Sharp.
 Principal Musician, Edwin Higginbotham.
 Privates as Musicians, 20.

- Company A. Captain, John W. Brown.
 First Lieutenant, Thomas T. Tillou.
 Second Lieutenant, Luther Martin.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain, Sylvester VanSickell.
 First Lieutenant, William H. Tantum.
 Second Lieutenant, John Parker.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, William Birney.
 First Lieutenant, Samuel H. Parisen.
 Second Lieutenant, Ephraim G. Brewster.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, Valentine Mutchler.
 First Lieutenant, Henry A. McLaughlin.
 Second Lieutenant, Charles Sitgreaves, Jr.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, Charles N. Pelouze.
 First Lieutenant, James B. Shields.
 Second Lieutenant, Francis B. Holt.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, Enos Fouratt.
 First Lieutenant, David Thompson.
 Second Lieutenant, John H. Voorhies.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company G. Captain, Alexander M. Way.
 First Lieutenant, Robert Boggs.
 Second Lieutenant, Jacob D. Wycoff.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, Isaac H. Baker.
 First Lieutenant, Edward C. Page.
 Second Lieutenant, Joseph B. Eltringham.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.

- Company I. Captain, John D. P. Mount.
 First Lieutenant, Augustus O. Evans.
 Second Lieutenant, Edward G. Brown.
 And ninety-seven enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain Charles Consmiller.
 First Lieutenant, William R. Harrison.
 Second Lieutenant, Anthony C. Demling.
 And ninety enlisted men.
- Making an aggregate of one thousand and thirty-four.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel, George W. McLean.
 Lieutenant-Colonel, Isaac M. Tucker.
 Major, Samuel L. Buck.
 Adjutant, Joseph W. Plume.
 Quartermaster, William E. Sturgis.
 Surgeon, Gabriel Grant.
 Assistant Surgeon, Lewis W. Oakley.
 Chaplain, Robert R. Proudfit.
 Sergeant-Major, Isaac H. Plume.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Whitehead.
 Commissary-Sergeant, Abm. N. Mockridge.
 Hospital Steward, Luther G. Thomas.
 Principal Musician, John A. Reinhart.
 Assistant Musician, John Lischer.
 Privates as Musicians, 20.

- Company A. Captain, James Wilson.
 First Lieutenant, Bradbury C. Chetwood.
 Second Lieutenant, William J. Cree.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain, Henry O. Ryerson.
 First Lieutenant, John A. Wildrick.
 Second Lieutenant, Jacob H. Hoffman.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, James N. Duffy.
 First Lieutenant, Garrett Brady.
 Second Lieutenant, David Duffy.
 And ninety eight enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, Albert Sigel.
 First Lieutenant, Edward Schmidt.
 Second Lieutenant, Louis Helmer.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.

- Company E. Captain, Charles Wiebecke.
First Lieutenant, Ferdinand Stoll.
Second Lieutenant, Albert Frank.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, Aaron Young.
First Lieutenant, Henry Vreeland.
Second Lieutenant, William E. Blewitt.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company G. Captain, James H. Close.
First Lieutenant, Horatio Leonard.
Second Lieutenant, Sargent E. Leonard.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, Edwin Bishop.
First Lieutenant, John F. W. Crane.
Second Lieutenant, John W. Root.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, George Griffith.
First Lieutenant, John Allen.
Second Lieutenant, Charles Danforth, Jr.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain, Charles H. Tay.
First Lieutenant, Richard Hopwood.
Second Lieutenant, Jacob Bogert.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Making an aggregate of one thousand and forty-four.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Colonel, George W. Taylor.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Henry W. Brown.
Major, Mark W. Collett.
Adjutant, Robert T. Dunham.
Quartermaster, Francis Sayre.
Surgeon, Lorenzo Lewis Cox.
Assistant Surgeon, Edward L. Welling.
Chaplain, George R. Darrow.
Sergeant-Major, Jehu Evans.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, William W. Miller.
Commissary-Sergeant, Nelson S. Easton.
Hospital Steward, William Chard.
Principal Musician, William R. Bailey.
Privates as Musicians, 24.

- Company A. Captain, David Vickers, Jr.
First Lieutenant, John Roberts.
Second Lieutenant, Charles Wilson.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain, Henry C. Gibson.
First Lieutenant, Franklin L. Knight.
Second Lieutenant, William N. Evans.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, Joseph F. Rowand.
First Lieutenant, Daniel P. Buckley.
Second Lieutenant, E. Burd Grubb.
And ninety-seven enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, James G. Fitts.
First Lieutenant, John J. Jones.
Second Lieutenant, Hubert S. Linn.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, Edward L. Campbell.
First Lieutenant, William P. Robeson, Jr.
Second Lieutenant, George P. Saunders.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, James W. H. Stickney.
First Lieutenant, Samuel T. Dubois.
Second Lieutenant, George Woodruff.
And ninety-nine enlisted men.
- Company G. Captain, Peter F. Rogers.
First Lieutenant, Richard D. Cook.
Second Lieutenant, Arthur S. Hardcastle.
And ninety-five enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, William E. Bryan.
First Lieutenant, William Spence.
Second Lieutenant, John Frantz.
And ninety-nine enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, Leonard H. Regur.
First Lieutenant, Archy S. Taylor.
Second Lieutenant, Lewis C. Spencer.
And one hundred and five enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain, John H. Whelan.
First Lieutenant, John B. Lutz.
Second Lieutenant, David Fairly.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.

Making an aggregate of one thousand and forty-two, and a total in the three regiments of three thousand one hundred and twenty.

The first company of these three regiments was mustered into service on the twenty-first day of May, 1861, under command of Captain David Hatfield, of Elizabeth City, (who was appointed major of the first regiment upon its organization), and went immediately into camp at Camp Olden, near Trenton, where the various other companies of the respective regiments were also encamped upon being mustered in.

These regiments were uniformed, clothed, equipped, and furnished with camp and garrison equipage by the State, and were furnished with arms by the United States government, from which source it was arranged that they should also receive their baggage-wagons and ambulances upon their arrival in Washington.

After remaining in camp a short time for instruction in drill and discipline, they were dispatched to Washington by rail on the twenty-eighth day of June, 1861, in response to an order to that effect from Lieutenant-General Scott, where they reported at once for duty, and became a part of the army of the republic.

Since that time some changes have occurred in the officers of these three regiments. Colonel William R. Montgomery, of the first, has been selected by the President for the position of Brigadier-General, and appointed Governor of Alexandria, Va.; and the following changes have occurred through appointments, promotions, &c., as returned to this office:

APPOINTMENTS.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain Alfred T. A. Torbert, U. S. A., to be Colonel, *vice* Montgomery, appointed Brigadier-General.

Paul R. Hambrick, to be First Lieutenant of Company A, *vice* Tillou, resigned.

A. Stewart Taylor, of Clinton, N. J., to be First Lieutenant of Company E, *vice* Shields, discharged.

Joseph C. Jackson, of Newark, N. J., to be Second Lieutenant of Company C, *vice* Brewster, promoted.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Doctor Henry C. Clark, of Woodbury, N. J., to be Assistant Surgeon, *vice* Oakley, promoted.

THIRD REGIMENT.

William C. Barnard, to be Second Lieutenant of Company G, *vice* Hardeastle, resigned.

PROMOTIONS.

FIRST REGIMENT.

Captain William Birney, of Company C, to be Major of the Fourth Regiment.

First Lieutenant John W. Brown, of Company A, to be Captain of Company A.

Second Lieutenant Ephraim George Brewster, of Company C, to be Captain of Company C.

Second Lieutenant Charles Sitgreaves, Jr., of Company D, to be First Lieutenant of Company D.

Second Lieutenant Joseph B. Eltringham, of Company H, to be First Lieutenant of Company H.

Second Lieutenant Edward G. Brown, of Company I, to be First Lieutenant of Company I.

Second Lieutenant Antoine C. Demling, of Company K, to be First Lieutenant of Company K.

Sergeant Charles W. Mutchler, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D.

Sergeant Isaac L. F. Elkin, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F.

Sergeant Aaron B. Jerome, to be Second Lieutenant of Company H.

Sergeant Bailey B. Brown, to be Second Lieutenant of Company I.

Sergeant Frederick Hoeber, to be Second Lieutenant of Company K.

Sergeant-Major Henry C. Warner, to be First Lieutenant of Company F.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Assistant Surgeon Lewis W. Oakley, to be Surgeon of the Fourth Regiment, *vice* Dougherty, promoted Brigade-Surgeon.

Captain James Wilson, of Company A, to be Major of the Ninth Regiment.

First Lieutenant Ferdinand Stoll, of Company E, to be Captain of Company D.

First Lieutenant Richard Hopwood, of Company K, to be Captain of Company A.

Second Lieutenant William J. Cree, of Company A, to be First Lieutenant of Company A.

Second Lieutenant Charles Danforth, Jr., of Company I, to be Captain of Company I.

Second Lieutenant Edward G. Ford, of Company I, to be First Lieutenant of Company I.

Second Lieutenant Jacob Bogert, of Company K, to be First Lieutenant of Company K.

Sergeant William H. Williams, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A.

Sergeant Henry P. Cook, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B.

Sergeant-Major Isaac H. Plume, to be First Lieutenant of Company D.

Sergeant Herman Lipfert, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D.

Sergeant Edward G. Ford, to be Second Lieutenant of Company I.

Sergeant Andrew Brown, to be Second Lieutenant of Company I.

Sergeant William J. Buckley, to be Second Lieutenant of Company I.

Sergeant Charles C. Lockwood, to be Second Lieutenant of Company K.

Quartermaster-Sergeant John T. Whitehead, to be First Lieutenant of Company E.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Henry Brown, of Company A, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant John Roberts, of Company A, to be Captain of Company G.

First Lieutenant Franklin L. Knight, of Company B, to be Captain of Company D, *vice* James J. Fitts, promoted Brigade-Commissary.

Second Lieutenant William N. Evans, of Company B, to be First Lieutenant of Company B.

Second Lieutenant E. Burd Grubb, of Company C, to be First Lieutenant of Company D.

Sergeant Joseph Liness, to be Second Lieutenant of Company E.

Sergeant Charles F. Salkeld, to be Second Lieutenant of Company F.

Sergeant John C. Wiggins, to be Second Lieutenant of Company C.

RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES.

FIRST REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant Thomas Tillou, of Company A, resigned.

First Lieutenant James B. Shields, of Company E, discharged.

First Lieutenant David Thompson, of Company F, resigned.

First Lieutenant Edward C. Page, of Company H, resigned.

First Lieutenant Henry A. McLaughlin, of Company I, resigned.

First Lieutenant James M. Wilson, of Company I, resigned.

First Lieutenant Augustus O. Evans, of Company I, resigned.

First Lieutenant William R. Harrison, of Company K, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Luther Martin, of Company A, resigned.

Second Lieutenant John H. Voorhies, of Company F, resigned.

SECOND REGIMENT.

Colonel George W. McLean, resigned.

Quartermaster William E. Sturgis, resigned.

Captain Albert Sigel, of Company D, discharged.

Captain George Griffiths, of Company I, resigned.

First Lieutenant William J. Cree, of Company A, discharged, (since restored).

First Lieutenant Bradbury C. Chetwood, of Company A, resigned.

First Lieutenant Edward Schmidt, of Company D, resigned.

First Lieutenant Henry Vreeland, of Company F, discharged, (since restored).

First Lieutenant Horatio Leonard, of Company G, discharged.
 First Lieutenant John Allen, of Company I, discharged.
 Second Lieutenant Jacob H. Hoffman, of Company B, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Louis Helmer, of Company D, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant Andrew Brown, of Company I, resigned.

THIRD REGIMENT.

Captain Peter T. Rogers, of Company G, resigned.
 First Lieutenant John J. Jones, of Company D, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant James W. Porter, of Company D, resigned.
 Second Lieutenant George P. Saunders, of Company E, discharged.
 Second Lieutenant George Woodruff, of Company F, discharged.
 Second Lieutenant Arthur S. Hardeastle, of Company G, resigned.

An act having been passed at the extra session of Congress in July, 1861, approving of the President's course in calling for volunteers from the several States, and authorizing him to call for a still greater force, the following letter was received from him, July 30 :

“WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1861.

“*The Governor of New Jersey, Trenton :*

“SIR: Together with the regiments of three years' volunteers which the government already has in service from your State, enough to make eight in all, if tendered in a reasonable time, will be accepted; the new regiments to be taken, as far as convenient, from the three months' men and officers just discharged; and to be organized, equipped and sent forward as fast as single regiments are ready, on the same terms as were those already in service from that State.

“Your obedient servant,

“A. LINCOLN.”

Upon this letter was endorsed :

“This order is entered in the War Department, and the Governor of New Jersey is authorized to furnish the regiments with wagons and horses.

“SIMON CAMERON,

“*Secretary of War.*”

The letter of the President was replied to as follows :

“STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, }
 “TRENTON, Aug. 3, 1861. }

“*To His Excellency, HON. ABRAHAM LINCOLN :*

“SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 24th ult.

“The State of New Jersey will respond with as much promptness as possible to the requisition for five additional regiments for the war; and will send each regiment forward as soon as equipped.

"This State will at all times be ready to support to the extent of its power, the general government in its noble effort to maintain our priceless institutions. We confidently trust that by the blessing of a protecting Providence the labors of your administration, now attended with so much anxiety and care, will result in firmly establishing the Union.

"With sentiments of great respect,

"I remain your obedient servant,

"CHAS. S. OLDEN."

The President's letter, as above, was enclosed in the following, from the Secretary of War:

"WAR DEPARTMENT, July 29, 1861.

"GOVERNOR OLDEN, *Trenton, N. J.* :

"I have the honor to transmit herewith a letter from the President, with the endorsement of the Secretary of War.

"This department will accept from you, in addition to the three years' regiments now in the field, five new regiments, if tendered within a reasonable time. I do not doubt that your patriotic State will promptly furnish the men. * * * * *

"I trust you will lose no time in equipping and forwarding these regiments, as the government needs them at the earliest moment.

"I have the honor to be, dear sir, respectfully,

"SIMON CAMERON,

"*Secretary of War.*"

To this letter the following reply was made:

"TRENTON, August 3, 1861.

"HON. SIMON CAMERON, *Secretary of War* :

"SIR: The State of New Jersey will furnish, equip and forward, as soon as possible, five additional regiments of infantry, to serve in accordance with the request of the President and your instructions. The regiments will be reported separately, as each is equipped and ready to be moved.

"Your obedient servant,

"CHAS. S. OLDEN."

Under this authority five additional regiments of volunteers, to serve for three years unless sooner discharged, were organized in accordance with the provisions of General Order, No. 15, and mustered into the service of these United States. The regiments were numbered, respectively, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth regiments of New Jersey Volunteers, and were successively placed in camp at Camp Olden, and dispatched to Washington. They were uniformed, clothed, armed, equipped, and furnished with camp equi-

page, horses, ambulances and baggage-wagons, by the State, and were organized and composed as follows :

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, James H. Simpson.
 Lieutenant Colonel, J. L. Kirby Smith.
 Major, William B. Hatch.
 Adjutant, Josiah S. Studdiford.
 Surgeon, Alex. N. Dougherty.
 Assistant Surgeon, Joseph D. Osborne.
 Quartermaster, Samuel C. Harbert.
 Chaplain, Rev. Norman W. Camp, D. D.
 Sergeant-Major, Thomas W. Mooney.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant, James E. Sloan.
 Commissary-Sergeant, Joseph W. Martin.
 Hospital Steward, Theron N. Vangieson.
 Principal Musician, Joseph Mills.
 Privates as Musicians, 17.

- Company A. Captain, Charles Meves.
 First Lieutenant, Charles Meyer.
 Second Lieutenant, Charles Linsenbarth.
 And seventy-eight enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain, William Seddon.
 First Lieutenant, Robert S. Johnston.
 Second Lieutenant, John B. Warner.
 And eighty-nine enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, Heathcote J. Disbrow.
 First Lieutenant, Calvin T. Speer.
 Second Lieutenant, Robert W. Roberts.
 And one hundred and four enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain Samuel Mulford,
 First Lieutenant, Barzillai Ridgway.
 Second Lieutenant, John M. Pearson.
 And one hundred and two enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, Charles Hall.
 First Lieutenant, William H. Eldridge.
 Second Lieutenant, Samuel H. Ellis.
 And ninety-four enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, Napoleon B. Aaronson.
 First Lieutenant, Thomas M. Fetter.
 Second Lieutenant, Frederick G. Aaronson.
 And eighty enlisted men.

- Company G. Captain, Henry M. Jewett.
First Lieutenant, Samuel M. Gaul.
Second Lieutenant, Elias Wright.
And sixty-two enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, John Reynolds.
First Lieutenant, Thomas P. Grapewine.
Second Lieutenant, James T. Lowe.
And sixty-six enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, William Nippins.
First Lieutenant, John L. Ridgway.
Second Lieutenant, Howard King.
And ninety-six enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain J. W. Lumley.
First Lieutenant, William Stillings.
Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Johnson.
And seventy-seven enlisted men.

Making an aggregate of nine hundred and eight.

Upon receipt of an urgent request from the War Department that all troops in readiness should be dispatched at once, this regiment was forwarded—as also an independent regiment organized by Col. Wm. Halsted—leaving Trenton, August 20th, and arriving in Washington the next day.

In answer to a dispatch received from the War Department asking whether the calling out of the State militia for a limited period would seriously interfere with enlistments then going on, reply was made that the militia of New Jersey would be ready to meet any immediate danger threatening their country, and that the knowledge that such danger actually existed, would increase, rather than interfere with enlistments for the three years' service.

The Fourth Regiment was accompanied by a battery of six pieces, furnished by the State and commanded by Capt. William Hexamer. The company was organized and composed as follows:

HEXAMER'S BATTERY, (CO. A.)

Captain, William Hexamer.
First Lieutenant, John Fingerlin.
First Lieutenant, Christian Woerner.
Second Lieutenant, John J. Hoff.
Second Lieutenant, Adolph Valois.
Assistant Surgeon, Emil Ohlenschlager.

And one hundred and fifty-one non-commissioned officers and privates.

This regiment was assigned to the brigade of Brigadier-General Kearney, and with the first, second and third regiments, composed the first Brigade of New Jersey Volunteers.

FIFTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Samuel H. Starr.
 Lieutenant-Colonel, Gershom Mott.
 Major, William S. Truex.
 Adjutant, Caldwell K. Hall.
 Surgeon, James C. Fisher.
 Assistant Surgeon, Addison W. Woodhull.
 Quartermaster, James F. Rusling.
 Chaplain, Thomas Sovereign.
 Sergeant-Major, William P. Wheeler.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant, George Sandt.
 Commissary-Sergeant, Matthew L. Austin.
 Hospital Steward, Edward P. Berry.
 Principal Musician, Harry Frankenfield.
 Privates as Musicians, 11.

- Company A. Captain, Ashbel W. Angel.
 First Lieutenant, Charles A. Angel.
 Second Lieutenant, Theodore P. Large.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain John Ramsey.
 First Lieutenant, Edward Kelly.
 Second Lieutenant, Virgil M. Healey.
 And seventy-nine enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, William J. Sewell.
 First Lieutenant, George S. Russell.
 Second Lieutenant, William H. Hill.
 And ninety-four enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, Hiram Cook.
 First Lieutenant, James R. Sandford.
 Second Lieutenant, John L. Pierson.
 And seventy-five enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain Robert S. Gould.
 First Lieutenant, DeKlyn Lalor.
 Second Lieutenant, Henry H. Woolsey.
 And sixty enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, Roswell S. Reynolds.
 First Lieutenant, Edward A. Acton.
 Second Lieutenant, Thomas C. Godfrey.
 And seventy-six enlisted men.

Company G. Captain, Edward C. Hopper.
First Lieutenant, John Gamble.
Second Lieutenant, Simon P. Whitty.
And seventy enlisted men.

Company H. Captain, John J. Cladek.
First Lieutenant, William C. Berry.
Second Lieutenant, John H. Moore.
And eighty-four enlisted men.

Company I. Captain, Guy Bryan.
First Lieutenant, T. W. Eayre.
Second Lieutenant, W. H. Champion.
And seventy-four enlisted men.

Company K. Captain, Vincent W. Mount.
First Lieutenant, John T. Cottrell.
Second Lieutenant, Theodore Young.
And ninety-seven enlisted men.

Making an aggregate of eight hundred and eleven.

This regiment left Camp Olden on the 29th of August, and reached Washington, and reported for duty on the 30th of that month.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, James T. Hatfield.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Simpson R. Stroud.
Major, John P. Van Leer,
Adjutant, Leonard J. Gordon.
Quartermaster, Joseph Woodward.
Surgeon, John Wiley.
Assistant Surgeon, Redford Sharpe.
Chaplain, Samuel T. Moore.
Sergeant-Major, Charles Merriam.
Quartermaster-Sergeant, Allen P. Tilton.
Commissary-Sergeant, ————.
Hospital Steward, Marshall C. Holmes.
Fife-Major, David S. Bender.
Drum-Major, Joseph Rogers.
Principal Musician, William H. Geiger.
Privates as Musicians, 14.

Company A. Captain, Stephen R. Gilkyson.
First Lieutenant, ————.
Second Lieutenant, Charles C. McMichael.
And eighty enlisted men.

- Company B. Captain, Charles Ewing.
First Lieutenant, William C. McCall.
Second Lieutenant, Aaron Wilks.
And ninety-two enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, James Hughes.
First Lieutenant, Jacob J. VanRiper.
Second Lieutenant, John Howeth.
And seventy-three enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain George E. Wilson.
First Lieutenant, John Willian.
Second Lieutenant, William H. Kinly.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, Edward G. Jackson.
First Lieutenant, William H. Hemsing.
Second Lieutenant, Frederick Homer.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, George C. Burling.
First Lieutenant, Joseph Hays.
Second Lieutenant, William F. Wilson.
And eighty-two enlisted men.
- Company G. Captain, Theodore W. Baker.
First Lieutenant, Louis M. Morris.
Second Lieutenant, John K. Brown.
And eighty-six enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, James Bird.
First Lieutenant, Samuel G. Stockton.
Second Lieutenant, Jonas T. Hull.
And eighty enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, Richard H. Lee.
First Lieutenant, Thomas M. K. Lee.
Second Lieutenant, Theodore F. Fields.
And seventy-three enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain, Timothy C. Moore.
First Lieutenant, Thomas Goodman.
Second Lieutenant, Benjamin D. Coley.
And seventy-eight enlisted men.

Making an aggregate of eight hundred and forty.

This regiment left Camp Olden on the tenth day of September, and arrived in Washington and reported for duty on the eleventh.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Joseph W. Revere.
 Lieutenant-Colonel, Ezra A. Carman.
 Major, J. Dallas McIntosh.
 Adjutant, Francis Price, Jr.
 Quartermaster, Thomas P. Johnston.
 Surgeon, D. W. C. Hough.
 Assistant Surgeon, Alvin Satterthwaite.
 Chaplain, Julius D. Rose.
 Sergeant-Major, Paul Babcock, Jr.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant, Samuel R. McClough.
 Commissary-Sergeant, Anthony A. Hemmonover.
 Hospital Steward, Silas B. Cooper.
 Drum-Major, John Hocker.
 Drum Corps, 22.

- Company A. Captain, Lonis R. Francine.
 First Lieutenant, Thomas C. Thompson.
 Second Lieutenant, Michael G. Bauer.
 And eighty-nine enlisted men.
- Company B. Captain, John Craven.
 First Lieutenant, William N. Fitzgerald.
 Second Lieutenant, Gardner E. Greene.
 And sixty enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain Henry C. Bartlett.
 First Lieutenant, Warren McChesney.
 Second Lieutenant, William J. Harrison.
 And seventy-five enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, John J. Fritschy.
 First Lieutenant, August Mueller.
 Second Lieutenant, Henry Newhouse.
 And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, Henry C. Cooper.
 First Lieutenant, Joseph Abbott, Jr.
 Second Lieutenant, Daniel Hart.
 And ninety-nine enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, Frederick Cooper.
 First Lieutenant, Alpheus Wetherell.
 Second Lieutenant, Adolphus Charzotte.
 And ninety-three enlisted men.

- Company G. Captain, James McKiernan.
First Lieutenant, Thomas R. Agnew.
Second Lieutenant, William Evans.
And one hundred and five enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, John M. Clark.
First Lieutenant, Francis M. Dubois.
Second Lieutenant, Joseph H. Johnson.
And fifty-four enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, Lindsey D. Simmes.
First Lieutenant, Daniel R. Burrell.
Second Lieutenant, Henry A. Coursin.
And eighty-five enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain, James M. Brown.
First Lieutenant, William R. Hillyer.
Second Lieutenant, Michael Mullery.
And ninety-seven enlisted men.

Making an aggregate of nine hundred and twenty.

Seven companies of this regiment left Camp Olden September 19th, and reached Washington and reported for duty on the following day; the remaining three companies, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Carman, left October 3d for Washington.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Adolphus J. Johnson.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Thomas L. Martin.
Major, Joseph Trawin.
Adjutant, Charles W. Johnson.
Quartermaster, Ralph Jefferson.
Surgeon, Alexander J. McKelway.
Assistant Surgeon, H. Genet Taylor.
Chaplain, A. St. John Chambre.
Sergeant-Major, ——— ———.
Quartermaster Sergeant, Edwin C. Nichols.
Commissary-Sergeant, Charles T. Bowers.
Hospital Steward, Samuel Clark.
Wagonmaster, John Hay.
Drum-Major, Nathaniel P. Morris.
Fife-Major, ——— ———.

- Company A. Captain, Peter M. Ryerson.
First Lieutenant, Abraham M. Freeland.
Second Lieutenant, William J. Roberts.
And seventy-five enlisted men.

- Company B. Captain, William A. Henry.
First Lieutenant, Andrew S. Davis.
Second Lieutenant, John A. Brice.
And ninety-four enlisted men.
- Company C. Captain, John Tuite.
First Lieutenant, Oliver S. Johnson.
Second Lieutenant, Charles W. Kennedy.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, William Ward.
First Lieutenant, John D. Buckley.
Second Lieutenant, John B. Sine.
And ninety-eight enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, William S. Tipson.
First Lieutenant, James Long.
Second Lieutenant, William Lackey.
And one hundred enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, James B. Baird.
First Lieutenant, William A. Jackson.
Second Lieutenant, Andrew F. Fuller.
And seventy-eight enlisted men.
- Company G. Captain, John H. Arey.
First Lieutenant, William G. Cunningham.
Second Lieutenant, David B. Ward.
And sixty-nine enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, George Hoffman.
First Lieutenant, Andrew J. Mutehler.
Second Lieutenant, Frederick Longer.
And ninety-nine enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, David Pierson.
First Lieutenant, George M. Stelle.
Second Lieutenant, Daniel Blauvelt, Jr.
And forty-seven enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain, John G. Langston.
First Lieutenant, William Todd.
Second Lieutenant, James M. Simonson.
And eighty-eight enlisted men.

Making an aggregate of eight hundred and eighty-nine.

To this regiment was attached a battery of six pieces. The company, commanded by Captain John E. Beam, was composed and organized as follows :

BEAM'S BATTERY, (CO. B.)

Captain, John E. Beam.

First Lieutenant, John B. Munroe.

First Lieutenant, A. Judson Clark.

Second Lieutenant, George T. Woodbury.

Second Lieutenant, Samuel H. Baldwin.

And one hundred and fifty-nine non-commissioned officers and privates.

This regiment left Camp Olden on the first day of October, and arrived in Washington and reported for duty on the second.

The fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth regiments form the second brigade of New Jersey volunteers, and are now under command of Samuel H. Starr, senior colonel commanding the brigade, and stationed on the lower Potomac.

Various changes have occurred in the officers of these regiments since they left the State. Lieutenant-Colonel Simpson R. Stroud, of the sixth, died November 3, 1861, and the following appointments, promotions, resignations and discharges have taken place, as returned to this office:

APPOINTMENTS.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Norman H. Camp, Sergeant of Company C, Fifth Regiment New York Zouaves, to be Second Lieutenant of Company K, *vice* Johnson, dismissed.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Joseph R. West, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A.

Joseph Crawford, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B, *vice* Wilks, promoted.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

J. Howard Willets, of Cape May, to be Captain of Company H, *vice* Clark, resigned.

Louis Tenner, to be Captain of Company B, *vice* Craven, discharged.

Carrington H. Raymond, to be First Lieutenant of Company D, *vice* Mueller, discharged.

Israel E. Porter, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, *vice* Bauer, discharged.

George B. Halsted, to be First Lieutenant in First Brigade, to serve on Brigadier-General's staff.

PROMOTIONS.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Major William B. Hatch, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

First Lieutenant Thomas M. Fetter, of Company F, to be Captain of Company K.

Second Lieutenant John M. Pierson, of Company D, to be First Lieutenant of Company F.

Sergeant Frederick W. Schroeder, to be Second Lieutenant of Company A.

Sergeant Josiah Shaw, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B.

Sergeant Caleb C. Van Sickie, to be Second Lieutenant of Company E.

Sergeant George A. Bennett, to be Second Lieutenant of Company D.

Sergeant-Major Charles B. Hatch, to be Second Lieutenant of Company H.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

Major John P. VanLeer, to be Lieutenant-Colonel.

Second Lieutenant Aaron Wilks, of Company B, to be First Lieutenant of Company B.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Sergeant-Major Paul Babcock, Jr., to be First Lieutenant of Company B.

Commissary-Sergeant A. A. Hemenover, to be First Lieutenant of Company H.

Private William Pope, to be Second Lieutenant of Company B.

HEXAMER'S BATTERY.

Second Lieutenant John J. Hoff, to be First Lieutenant.

First Sergeant Louis W. Hansemann, to be Second Lieutenant.

RESIGNATIONS AND DISCHARGES.

FOURTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. L. Kirby Smith, resigned.

Captain John W. Lumley, of Company K, resigned.

Captain H. J. Disbrow, of Company C, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Charles Linsenbarth, of Company A, resigned.

Second Lieutenant John B. Warner, of Company B, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Samuel H. Ellis, of Company E, resigned.

Second Lieutenant James T. Lowe, of Company H, discharged.

Second Lieutenant Charles W. Johnson, of Company K, discharged.

SIXTH REGIMENT.

First Lieutenant William C. McCall, of Company B, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Charles C. McMichael, of Company A, resigned.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.

Captain John Craven, of Company B, discharged.

First Lieutenant Francis M. Dubois, of Company H, resigned.

First Lieutenant August A. Mueller, of Company D, discharged.

First Lieutenant William N. Fitzgerald, of Company B, resigned.

Second Lieutenant Michael Y. Bauer, of Company A, discharged.
 Second Lieutenant Gardner E. Greene, of Company B, resigned.

EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas L. Martin, resigned.
 Captain David Pierson, of Company K, resigned.

HEXAMER'S BATTERY.

First Lieutenant John Fingerlin, resigned.

On the sixth of September, 1861, the following letter from the War Department was received:

“WAR DEPARTMENT, September 5, 1861.

“*To His Excellency, CHAS. S. OLDEN, Governor of New Jersey:*

“SIR: You are hereby authorized to raise and organize a regiment of riflemen, to be ready for marching orders in thirty days.

“The men will be mustered into the service of the United States in accordance with General Orders, Nos. 58 and 61, herewith enclosed.

“Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

“THOMAS A. SCOTT,

“*Assistant Secretary of War.*”

The general orders referred to in the above were as follows:

General Orders, }
 No. 58. }

WAR DEPARTMENT, }
 Adjutant General's Office, }
 WASHINGTON, August 15th, 1861. }

I. The officers of the regular army, now on mustering duty in the principal cities, are appointed disbursing officers of the funds appropriated by act of Congress “for collecting, drilling and organizing volunteers, under the act authorizing the President to accept the services of five hundred thousand men,” &c.

They will be charged with the payment of all proper claims presented to them under this act, duly authenticated and certified to by the various volunteer recruiting officers. These disbursements will be made in the manner prescribed for the recruiting service of the regular army. The premium for accepted recruits, as laid down in Par. 1315, General Regulations, will not, however, be allowed in the volunteer service. The officers charged with these disbursements will immediately make requisitions on this office for the requisite funds.

II. Camps of rendezvous and instruction will be established at, or in the vicinity of New York; Elmira, New York; Harrisburg, Pennsylvania; Cincinnati, Ohio; and other convenient places, under charge of officers of the regular service. To facilitate the raising of volunteer regiments, officers recruiting therefor are authorized to muster their men into service as enrolled. As soon as mustered, these men will be sent, with descriptive list, to the camps of rendezvous, at

which places the oath of allegiance will be duly administered by a civil magistrate, or an officer of the regular army. The cost of transportation from place of muster to place of rendezvous will be paid by the quartermaster at the latter station.

III. When the organization of regiments accepted to be raised within a specified time is not completed at the expiration of that period, the companies and detachments thereof already mustered into service will be assigned to other regiments at the pleasure of this department.

By order,

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General*.

General Orders, }
No. 61. }

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Adjutant-General's Office,
WASHINGTON, August 19th, 1861. }

Officers who have not been mustered into service have power to enroll men, but are not competent to muster them, under the provisions of General Order No. 58, current series from the War Department. In this case the muster must be made by some officer, either volunteer or regular, already in the service, and the oath must be administered by a civil magistrate, or an officer of the regular army—preferably the latter.

In mustering companies, the original muster-in rolls will be retained at the company rendezvous, upon which the names of the members will be enrolled as they present themselves. As they are mustered they will be sent to the commanding officers of camps of rendezvous, with descriptive lists, stating name, date of enrollment and muster, the officer by whom mustered, the company and regiment to which they belong, whether they have or have not taken the oath of allegiance prescribed for those entering the service, and such other information as may be necessary or useful in the case. Necessary subsistence will be procured upon returns signed by the mustering officer.

When one-half a company has been mustered into service, the first lieutenant thereof can also be mustered in; and when the organization of the company is completed, the captain and second lieutenant can be so mustered.

When the men of a company have been mustered by more than one officer, the fact must be stated on the muster-rolls, opposite their names, "by whom mustered," and these rolls must be signed by each of the mustering officers.

Field and staff officers of regiments can be mustered into service upon the completion of the organization of regiment or companies, as follows: colonel, entire regiment; lieutenant-colonel, four companies; major, six companies; chaplain, surgeon, adjutant, quartermaster, assistant-surgeon, entire regiment.

The cost of transportation of troops from place of muster to place of rendezvous, will be paid as directed in General Order No. 58, current series, from this office, from the appropriation for "collecting, drilling, and organizing volunteers."

Quartermasters at camps of rendezvous will make requisitions upon the Adjutant-General for the funds necessary for this purpose. All officers charged with disbursements of funds appropriated under the act mentioned, will forward to this office monthly summary statements and accounts current, with vouchers, in the manner prescribed for the general recruiting service.

By order,

L. THOMAS, *Adjutant-General.*

Under the authority, and in compliance with the provisions of the foregoing letter and general orders, the ninth regiment of New Jersey Volunteers (riflemen), was raised. The organization and composition of the regiment was as follows:

NINTH REGIMENT.

Colonel, Joseph W. Allen.
 Lieutenant-Colonel, Charles A. Heckman.
 Major, James Wilson.
 Adjutant, Abram Zabriskie.
 Quartermaster, Samuel Keys.
 Surgeon, Frederick S. Weller.
 Assistant Surgeon, Louis Braun.
 Chaplain, Thomas Drumm.
 Sergeant-Major, William A. Gulick.
 Quartermaster-Sergeant, John Bamford.
 Commissary-Sergeant, Smith Bildenback.
 Hospital Steward, John W. Lewis.
 Wagon-Master, Isaac W. Eayre.
 Drum-Major, John W. Johnston.
 Privates as Musicians, 11.

Company A. Captain, Frederick Rumpf.
 First Lieutenant, Charles Hays.
 Second Lieutenant, Frederick Felger.
 And one hundred and one enlisted men.

Company B. Captain, Cornelius W. Castner.
 First Lieutenant, Luzerne Bartholomew.
 Second Lieutenant, Charles H. Sofield.
 And ninety-six enlisted men.

- Company C. Captain, Charles B. Hopkinson.
First Lieutenant, Edwin S. Harris.
Second Lieutenant, Joel W. Clift.
And eighty-five enlisted men.
- Company D. Captain, Thomas W. Middleton.
First Lieutenant, George G. Irons.
Second Lieutenant, Edgar Kissam.
And ninety-five enlisted men.
- Company E. Captain, Uriah DeHart.
First Lieutenant, William H. Abel.
Second Lieutenant, Alfred B. Beach.
And ninety-nine enlisted men.
- Company F. Captain, William B. Curlis.
First Lieutenant, Augustus Thompson.
Second Lieutenant, Henry V. Gibson.
And ninety-one enlisted men.
- Company G. Captain, J. Peter Ritter.
First Lieutenant, William Zimmerman.
Second Lieutenant, William H. Benton.
And eighty-six enlisted men.
- Company H. Captain, Joseph J. Henry.
First Lieutenant, James Stewart, Jr.
Second Lieutenant, Joseph B. Lawrence.
And ninety-nine enlisted men.
- Company I. Captain, Henry F. Chew.
First Lieutenant, Samuel Hufty.
Second Lieutenant, Charles M. Pinkard.
And ninety-seven enlisted men.
- Company K. Captain, Elijah J. Drake.
First Lieutenant, William B. S. Boudinot.
Second Lieutenant, Jonathan Townley.
And ninety-two enlisted men.
- Company L. Captain, Charles H. Erb.
First Lieutenant, ————.
Second Lieutenant, ————.
And sixty-three enlisted men.
- Company M. Captain, Joseph M. McChesney.
First Lieutenant, Thomas J. Smith.
Second Lieutenant, Andrew Canse.
And ninety-four enlisted men.

Making an aggregate in the regiment of one thousand one hundred and forty-nine.

This regiment was uniformed, clothed, equipped and furnished with camp equipage, horses, ambulances and baggage-wagons by the State, and armed by the United States with the Springfield rifle musket; and after remaining in camp a short time at Camp Olden, started December 4th, by rail, for Washington, and reached there on the following day. Since that time Captain Frederick Rumpf, of Company A, has resigned, and First Lieutenant Charles A. Hays and Second Lieutenant Frederick Felger have been promoted, respectively, to the positions of captain and first lieutenant.

These nine regiments of volunteers were composed entirely of companies which were offered for service. A journal was kept in the Adjutant-General's office containing, with a record of daily transactions, a memorandum of all offers of companies, designated by the names of their captains; and when a regiment was to be organized the proper number of companies were selected, according to priority of application, or for other sufficient reasons, and acceptances issued to them in the following

SPECIAL ORDER.

To Captain — — —, Commanding Company — — —.

SIR:—The offer of your company to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, is accepted, and it will be mustered into the service of the United States as soon as practicable.

In accordance with the wishes of the federal authorities, the Governor will appoint no officer except upon proper assurance of his military proficiency, character and general fitness for command. Your company will be accepted as such, and the officers selected by it will be commissioned, if approved by the Governor and adjudged qualified by a board of examiners to be appointed by him.

You will organize your company as follows: one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporals, one wagoner, and eighty-two privates. Aggregate, one hundred and one. The second lieutenant of the company will be mustered in as a sergeant.

You will make your muster-roll in accordance with the above, naming the privates alphabetically, surnames first.

The ages of officers and men will be given in years opposite their respective names. So soon as your muster-roll is received at this office, marching orders will be sent you to rendezvous at Trenton.

Your attention is particularly called to the following instructions from the War Department:

“The captains and other officers, and indeed every man, are obligated to inform each other, and the inspecting officers, when making up the company, and at the muster, of any concealed or known lame-

ness, defect or disease in any one of the company, and the officers who enrolled the company will be held to refund the amount of pay and clothing furnished to any man who may be discharged or found to be unfit for service, within three months from the muster into service, in consequence of any rupture, defect or disease, unless he can show to the commanding general that the cause of unfitness occurred after the muster, not before.

"By order of the commander-in-chief."

Many of the companies not being filled to the maximum standard at the time of acceptance, it became necessary to recruit for them, which was done by the State.

Competent citizens in different counties, volunteering their assistance, were authorized to attend to the matter, and officers of the militia were detailed to act under them in this behalf. This plan was highly successful, chiefly through the patriotic and efficient efforts of Mayor VanVorst, of Jersey City; Hon. B. Buckley, of Paterson; Captain George B. Raymond, of Bordentown; Col. J. R. Crockett, Major Horace Olds, and Mr. W. H. Knapp, of Newark; Major James M. Cassady, of Camden; P. Ludlam, Esq., of Bridgeton; and Col. A. H. Patterson, of Monmouth, to all of whom the State is greatly indebted.

In accordance with the provisions of the special order above recited, the persons selected as commissioned officers of the various companies were examined by a board of officers, appointed for that purpose, consisting of Brevet Major-Generals Wm. Cook and R. F. Stockton, Jr., of the New Jersey militia, and Captain A. T. A. Torbert, of the regular army (now colonel of the first regiment, N. J. volunteers), and those only who were approved were commissioned.

In accordance with the provisions of General Order No. 15, above recited, and the act of Congress sanctioning the same, regimental bands, consisting variously of from sixteen to twenty-four members, were recruited and organized for the several regiments; those for the first three regiments were recruited separately, each by its own leader; and those for the other six regiments were recruited under the general direction and supervision of Mr. S. P. Hinds, an experienced musician, who was employed for that purpose. The recruits were collected in camp, placed under proper instruction, organized and arranged in bands, and dispatched to join their respective regiments.

The Legislature having, at its extra session, authorized the payment of a specified sum monthly to the families of volunteers in service from this State, great care has been taken that these sums should be distributed in such a manner as to attain, as far as possible, the object of the Legislature, and at the same time prevent the possibility of imposition upon the treasury. To this end separate company rolls

were required, embodying the requisite information respecting each individual, and certified by the company commandant. One copy of each of these was sent to the Treasurer of the State, and one to the proper authority in the city or county in which the company was organized, together with carefully prepared lists of all persons from said city or county who had enlisted in other companies.

To guard against any mistakes from a misunderstanding on the part of the volunteers, as to the information required of them, provision was made that corrected statements should be sent, under proper certificate, to this office, which, when received, were transmitted in like manner to the Treasurer and the proper authorities. Further reports are received at this office monthly from each regiment in service, containing statements of all recruits, desertions, discharges, &c., thus affording correct information each month of all entitled to the bounty of the State. By these means each family is easily reached, and, at the same time, sufficient guard placed around the money to insure its proper and legal distribution.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

ADJUTANT GENERAL

OF THE

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,

FOR THE YEAR 1862.



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